

Churchill and Eden in Athens

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WEATHER

Rain
Then Snow
Then Clearing

Daily Worker

★
Edition

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YANKS POUND FOE ON SOUTH FLANK



As Greek Patriots Resist: British paratroopers find it necessary to use a tank for cover as they probe ruins of a dynamited house in Athens for mines concealed by fighters for Greek independence.

Counter-Blow Regains 4 Mi.; Nazi Tanks Probe Westward

PARIS, Dec. 25 (UP).—American armor and infantry, slashing four miles deeper into the enemy's southern flank, have narrowed the German salient across Belgium and Luxembourg to roughly 30 miles but light panzer columns have resumed their westward probing in the still fluid center of the front facing the vital Meuse, it was disclosed tonight.

Front dispatches said that one German tank group had

A Five-Day Epic-- 'We're Still Holding'

By COLLIE SMALL

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN BELGIUM, Dec. 25 (UP).—The message crackled in over the radio: "We're still holding out"—and our relief units forgot their weariness this Christmas day as they stumbled through the snow in a renewed drive to break through to the rescue of the heroic Yank defenders of Bastogne.

They had been besieged for five days and fought off a score of German attacks supplied only from C-47 transports but their message had all the confidence of troops on the march. It spoke of "mopping up" enemy tanks and infantry which had broken into the town from the southwest.

Here in the snow-tufted pine forests, American supply trucks await fully loaded the signal to roll into Bastogne with food, ammunition and medical supplies.

The fighting is heavy, but the doughboys are making slow progress against the enemy who is giving ground grudgingly behind small arms and mortar fire.

In the village of Tintange, eight miles south of Bastogne, the Americans are advancing street by street against the background of their own artillery rumble and the beat of machine-gun fire.

SLEEP IN THE SNOW

The doughboys slept in the snow last night and stumbled out of the gloomy forests at dawn, pushing slowly ahead.

A few minutes ago, two doughboys made their way slowly through the snow. One limped badly, the other held a shattered arm. Heads bent against the icy wind, they came close while ugly bursts from German 88's made black blotches over their heads.

Doughboys from the woods rushed out to meet them but both of them shook off assistance, walked unaided to an ambulance and laid down wearily on stretchers. That was their merry Christmas.

At noon, two Thunderbolts with American markings swept low over our doughboys and as they looked up to wave, their German pilots masquerading as Yanks dropped two 500-pound bombs which, however, exploded harmlessly in a field.

BULLETIN

WITH U. S. FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Dec. 25 (UP).—The first phase of the German offensive has ended and the Allies have been able to control it, official quarters said tonight.

cut ahead of the enemy's main forces "considerably," but Allied headquarters announced that no "large" enemy advances were registered in the 48 hours up to Sunday morning. Monday's official summary thus had cut the time lag on events to 30 hours or less.

For the third successive day, the Allied air forces flew through clear skies in heavy force, providing immense support for the still developing counter-attacks against the German flanks with which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had met the supreme enemy challenge of the campaign.

More than 1,500 sorties had been flown by noon in attacks on a dozen German road centers and scores of villages closer to the front, 26 of which were left in flames. With heavy, medium and lighter bombers participating in the attacks as well as fighters, early counts showed 68 enemy

(Continued on Back Page)

Red Army Cuts Last Budapest Rail Line

—See Page 3

U. S. Fleet Shells Iwo Jima

Strategic Enemy-Held Islands

Hit 16th Consecutive Day

—See Back Page

Leyte Campaign Ends

MacArthur Announces Foe

Lost Over 100,000

—See Back Page

Women Bring Bullets, Bread to ELAS Lines

By GEORGE ANDROULIDAKES

ATHENS, Dec. 24 (Delayed) (UP).—Barefooted women with gold-spangled ribbons in their hair have joined members of the ELAS forces in the bitter fighting against British and Greek government forces. I saw these women stuff bandollers of machinegun bullets and great chunks of black bread under their voluminous yellow blouses and crawl forward to supply ELAS fighters at their guns.

The women went right to machinegun nests where ELAS men crouched in the ruins of buildings they had dynamited, or to posts where they fired through holes torn in walls by British tank guns.

No-man's land in this area is a region of desolation several blocks deep. Telephone wires droop from shell-marked poles and bricks, stone and glass litter the pave-

ment. Outside a window of the house where I took refuge there was a great red splash on the sidewalk with a trail leading across the street and disappearing behind a stone wall—a story written in blood of what happened to one ELAS fighter.

Greek boys eight and ten years old roam the littered streets and climb into gunpits, selling cigarettes. But more important than their distribution of smokes is their distribution of information.

Furniture and woodwork from dynamited or shell-wrecked houses is used for fuel, which the ELAS transport system cannot supply.

The food situation is acute. The things one can buy cost five times as much as before the civil war. Most shops, however, are closed. ELAS troops and sometimes

civilians as well break into closed stores for food supplies. The ELAS also is conducting a sort of "war bond drive," asking the population to contribute money, food and blankets to their cause.

Casualties in the ELAS lines have been heavy. I saw bodies of ELAS fighters and also bodies of British troops lying in the streets. Sometimes the dead lie for two or three days. It is very dangerous to try to rescue wounded or bury the dead.

The ELAS troops usually eat at their guns. They yield before really determined British attacks, but then they filter back through the alleys they know so well, to make another stand elsewhere. They suffer from cold, hunger and sometimes exhaustion but they fight as only civil war is fought—with a determination that sometimes is almost unbelievable.

Churchill, Eden in Athens, To Confer With All Parties

ATHENS, Dec. 25 (UP).—British troops employing machine guns, artillery, and planes firing rockets and explosive shells today attacked members of the ELAS forces in Athens, in Piraeus and on the Athens-Piraeus Road. The British captured the Piraeus refrigeration plant after a two-day battle and British paratroopers continued a steady mop-up of eastern Athens and the Athens-Piraeus Road. In northwestern Greece, where ELAS troops were battling troops of the Greek right-wing EDES, the badly-depleted forces of the latter were retreat-

275 Dead in Xmas Accidents

By United Press

The nation's accidental death toll over the Christmas weekend reached 275 Monday evening with ice-sheeted highways and streets causing automobile accidents that resulted in most of the deaths.

The traffic accidents had caused 144 fatalities in 34 states and a belt of rain and snow, covering the Ohio valley and extending south into Arkansas and eastward into New England states, made it likely that the total would rise above 300 by midnight, the end of the three-day period.

The National Safety Council had predicted that 275 persons would be killed across the nation during the holiday period.

Sub-zero temperatures were reported in the north central states, and the federal forecaster at Chicago predicted colder weather throughout the nation for the next two days.

The mercury was expected to drop to five to 15 degrees below zero in parts of North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and perhaps to 20 below in Wisconsin.

California's accident toll of 38 deaths was the heaviest in the nation. Thirty of the fatalities resulted from traffic accidents. New York had 17 deaths, 11 of them in traffic accidents.

Venezuela Gives Million to UNRRA

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 25.—The Venezuelan government will contribute \$1,000,000 to the fund of the UNRRA. Negotiations were held between Dr. Eduardo Santos, ex-president of Colombia, and the Venezuelan Commission for Post war problems.

GROPPERGRAMS



All dressed up and no place to go—the fellow who got a cigarette case for Christmas.

If Groppers can use your original gas you will receive \$1. Address Groppergrams, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St.

BULLETIN

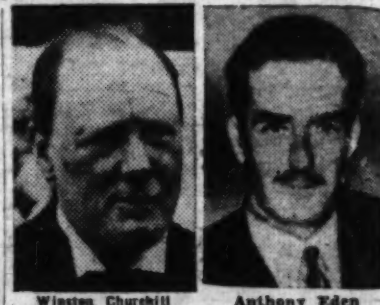
ATHENS, Dec. 25 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Allied commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, have arrived in Athens, it was disclosed tonight.

They invited leaders of all political groups to a conference tomorrow.

ing towards the coast from the Ioannina area.

High British officers spent hours considering a tentative draft of a British reply to an ELAS note delivered yesterday—a note which attacked British intervention in Greece and promised that ELAS troops would lay down their arms when their opponents did likewise and a "government of mutual confidence" was formed. As the British are fighting in support of the government of Premier George Papandreou, unacceptable to the ELAS, there appeared to be little hope of any early agreement or cessation of fighting.

Archbishop Damaskinos of Athens and primate of Greece, in a special Christmas message, appealed today to all factions to "fling away your arms and tear up that funeral shroud of Greece which your bloody conflict is weaving."



Winston Churchill Anthony Eden

The fighting was in the bitterest cold of the year, which intensified the suffering of combatants and civilians alike and increased the danger of sickness and disease. All through the afternoon bursts of machine gun fire were heard, but the city proper was relatively quiet.

British troops advanced up the Piraeus-Athens Road to within 800 yards of Omonoias Square, rescuing a small pocket of British troops surrounded for a week. In the late afternoon British artillery went into action and ELAS mortars shelled Omonoias Square and other parts of no-man's land around the central perimeter of Athens.

At 5 p.m. British Beaufighter planes dived out of a leaden sky and hurled rockets and explosive cannon shells into ELAS positions in eastern Athens.

JOIN ELAS

In the fighting in northwestern Greece, increasing numbers of ELAS troops were attacking the EDES forces of Gen. Napoleon Zervas, now reportedly reduced from an estimated 12,000 men to 4,000 to 6,000 men. Many EDES soldiers have deserted to the ELAS, however, and not all of Zervas' losses have been casualties.

War Correspondents to Speak At Anti-Franco Rally Next Week

William Shirer, distinguished radio commentator, and Frank Gervasi, chief foreign correspondent of Collier's Magazine, who returned from Europe several days ago, where they covered the various war fronts, including Greece, will join in the demand next Tuesday evening, at Madison Square Garden, that America sever its diplomatic relations with Franco Spain.

Based on their observations of the conditions in Europe at first hand, they will urge a completely new orientation in foreign policy if there is to be any hope for a peace that will last.

Leading labor, progressive and educational organizations have united with The Nation Associates in sponsoring the meeting. A representative cross section of the Amer-

Patriot War Against Franco Regime Organized on National Scale. See article by Antonio Mije, member Political Committee, Communist Party of Spain, page 8.

ican community will participate in the demonstration.

In addition to Mr. Shirer and Mr. Gervasi, a new addition to the speaking list includes Dr. Francis E. McMahon, of the University of Chicago, one of the most important Catholic leaders in the community, whose retirement from the faculty of Notre Dame University because of his anti-Fascist views caused a national sensation more than a year ago.

Meat Strike Set for Today; Extent in Doubt

First indication of the effectiveness of the meat strike set by the city's butchers will be seen today, the date set for the shutdowns.

The extent of the shutdowns was questionable yesterday following a stormy Manhattan Center meeting of 4,000 butchers where a proposal to call off the "holiday" was prevented from coming to the floor by continual shouting from opponents.

Leaders of the New York State Retail Meat Dealers' Assn. sought approval for a proposal to keep the stores open one day a week on the claim that this would be sufficient to dispose of the reduced allowances.

Meanwhile, a delegation representing the 10,000 retail establishments will go to Washington to learn from Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson how soon he will impose ceilings on live stock—the chief demand of the butchers.

Mayor La Guardia, appealing to the butchers to stay open, prepared to take measures to bring to New York all the available meat at ceiling prices. Presumably it will go to the stores that stay open. The Mayor revealed that he had telephoned to Lee Marshall, head of the War Food Administration and Mr. Vinson and was assured that all possible meat supplies will go to New York pending outcome of the controversy.

Post Office Licked Christmas Rush

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UP).—The Post Office Department had the Christmas rush licked again today, thanks largely to an estimated 150,000 women volunteer helpers and the fact that many people mailed early.

In only a few isolated cases did gifts remain undelivered, the Department reported. No employees were required to make deliveries on Christmas Day and those volunteers who did work delivered only perishables and Christmas packages.



WAC Corporal Lirla Trenter of Ft. Worth, Tex., took a tiny black kitten with her as mascot when she went with 50 WACs to Leyte Island. They're shown here on arrival at Leyte.

8th Army Patrol Crosses Senio

ROME, Dec. 25 (UP).—British patrols of the Eighth Army, fighting on a front blanketed by snow, crossed the Senio River in the region of Monte Ghebbio, six miles due west of Faenza, while to the north Canadian forces pushed their way into German strongpoints in the vicinity of Rossetta, nine miles northwest of Ravenna, it was revealed today.

Headquarters said only that activity on both the Fifth and Eighth Army Fronts was confined to patrols, but front dispatches disclosed that Canadian units operating in conjunction with forces holding a substantial bridgehead on the east bank of the Senio, had reached the approaches to Rossetta. The dispatches pointed out that the allied forces were still over two miles from the city of Alfonsine, which they were reported officially to be approaching a week ago, indicating that opposition was extremely heavy in that sector.

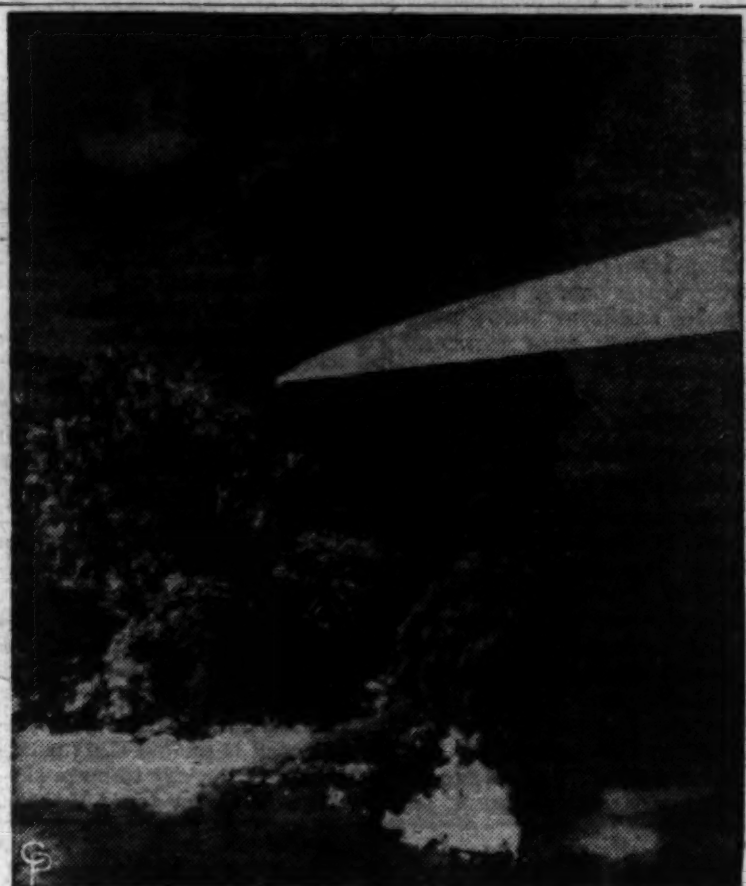
King George Hails Empire's Fighting Men

LONDON, Dec. 25 (UP).—King George VI, in a Christmas message broadcast to the people of Britain and the Empire's fighting men the world over, today set for the primary tasks confronting civilized peoples: the defeat of Germany and Japan and the creation of "a world of free men, untouched by tyranny."

The monarch did not refer to the current German counter-offensive on the Western Front, but spoke optimistically about an early end to the conflict and the achievement of the goals of war. "Human ingenuity can show us no short cut to that universal charity, which is the heart of the Christmas message," he said. "The goal is still before us, and I, for one, believe that these years of sacrifice and sorrow have brought us nearer to it."

Americans will for the first time hear also directly from Dr. Juan Negrin, Premier of the last Republican Government of Spain, who will broadcast directly to the Garden audience from London, where he has been residing since the outbreak of the war. Speakers include also Dr. Thomas Mann, Nobel Prize winner, Congressman John M. Coffee, Jay Allen, American Correspondent who lived in Spain during the entire period of the Spanish Civil War, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of New York, James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO, Allen Chase, author of Falange, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, prominent Negro leader of New York, Dr. Frank Kingdom, educator and commentator.

Last Budapest Rail Line Cut



Exploding Japanese Camouflage—A perfectly placed bomb, dropped by a Navy Liberator, sends an enemy ammunition ship up in smoke. Foo had done a neat job in camouflaging it to look like a forested little "island" off the coast of Mindoro. Pilot was suspicious. He dropped an egg and photo shows what happened. (U. S. Navy photo)

Manifesto Calls on Argentines To Prepare Armed Uprising

Wireless to Allied Labor News

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 25.—Immediate preparation for an armed rising by the Argentine people against their "military-fascist dictatorship"; the creation of a "unified high command" of all democratic opposition groups, and the formation of a provisional government pledged to restore constitutional democracy were urged in a manifesto distributed clandestinely in Argentina this week by the anti-fascist Junta Patria Libre.

The signature of Victorio Codovilla, exiled Argentine labor and Communist leader, appeared on the manifesto, a copy of which has just reached here.

"The political awareness of Argentine labor and the people generally, together with the present international situation, have created conditions which assure the triumph of a peoples' uprising," the manifesto stated.

"Such action has not been possible so far because the democratic opposition movements have worked independently, but with the coordination of a majority of the groups opposing the fascist regime and the creation of a unified civil and military command, success depends now on our organizational speed and choice of the proper time to act."

Recent demonstrations, according to the manifesto, "have shown that the resistance movement against the fascist dictatorship has reached a stage when the organization of a popular revolt to overthrow the GOU (Colonels' Lodge) demands immediate attention."

HAS LOST INFLUENCE

"The military fascist regime has now no support from the people and it has lost a great part of its influence in the army," the manifesto stated.

"Its main support now is a small group of reactionary landowners, speculators, loan sharks, Axis-controlled foreign firms, state-controlled monopolies and a few companies controlled by 'Munich-minded' capitalist groups in certain allied countries. But this is only a minor wing."

Attacking the Argentine regime's

links with the Axis, the manifesto declared that the GOU has transformed Argentina into a concentration camp and operating base for international fascism. Spies and provocateurs in the pay of Hitlerism and the Falange have infiltrated in the police, the army, the state apparatus, industry and finance. They control the foreign and do-

estic policies of Argentina. The manifesto suggested that after the GOU is overthrown and democracy established, Argentina should develop a program of agrarian reforms, liquidate the "semi-feudal system" and increase the purchasing power of the rural population. It also suggested emphasis on international trade, with an enlarged merchant fleet and improved communications with neighboring countries, and that progressive foreign capital should be welcomed.

It came to a muddy dugout command post on Belmonte's slopes when a bearded captain glanced at his watch said, "It's now Christmas," and an intense lieutenant colonel interrupted a phone conversation and remarked flatly, "Damned if it isn't," and continued talking.

We started up Belmonte's snowy flanks at 11 o'clock last night, seeking the one place on this tiresome, forgotten front where Christmas would be wholly ignored. Belmonte was the likeliest spot, since it is the northernmost Fifth Army position, where in daylight you can look into Bologna, seven miles away. Here American kids are standing shivering in shoulder-high foxholes facing the enemy, and because the Germans covet Belmonte it is raked day and night with shells, mortars and machine guns.

At the battalion command post, Lt. Col. John Golding of San Antonio, Tex., said, "the boys feel all right, considering everything. Somebody's got to be here Christmas. It just happens to be us. They aren't bitching."

We stumbled up Belmonte's slopes through snow which hid hip-deep mud holes and entered the dugout

LONDON, Dec. 25 (UP).—Soviet troops, in a 15-mile advance around Budapest's western suburbs, today effectively encircled the city by cutting its last rail escape route and at the same time reached the city limits by the capture of suburban Budakeszi.

Moscow announced that 12,000 enemy troops had been killed and 5,463 captured in four days of fighting west and southwest of Budapest.

To all purposes, the city was almost completely encircled. Cutting the railroad running northwest from Budapest to Esztergom and Vienna, the Red Army was only a few miles from the Danube River north of the capital.

In a swift push around Budapest from the Budapest-Vienna trunk railroad, the Soviet units advanced 10 miles and more to cut a secondary line following the Danube to Vienna and also drove across the only two highway escape routes.

5-MILE ADVANCE

In a five-mile advance from Torbagy, they reached the city limits by winning Budakeszi on the western outskirts of Budapest.

More than 40 towns and villages were captured in the surge around the city, including Nagytetyen, only two miles southwest.

The breakthrough climaxed seven weeks of battles. On Nov. 6, Red Army troops had reached points only four and one-mile southeast of Budapest.

Then began a gruelling campaign, first to sweep around east and northeast of the city, then to reach the east bank of the Danube north

of the city and later to cross the great river south of the city with the ultimate breakthrough to the west.

Soviet troops also were driving toward Vienna tonight north of the Danube. They captured several towns and settlements in the Bratislava plain northwest and west of the Czechoslovak town of Sahy, 36 miles northwest of Budapest.

TANK BATTLES

Budapest's fate was virtually sealed, but, despite the hopelessness of their position, the Germans were locked in violent tank battles with

Soviet armored spearheads.

The Soviet high command announced that 111 German tanks had been destroyed on the eastern front Sunday, 61 of them southwest of Budapest. Thirty-seven planes also were destroyed.

Along with the 17,468 enemy troops killed or captured during the last four days, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army destroyed 106 planes, 291 tanks and thousands of other pieces of enemy war equipment.

Moscow dispatches said "Budapest is inescapably doomed" and unless the enemy garrison hastens to abandon Budapest within the next few days, they face inevitable capture or annihilation for the Red Army is about to consummate a complete encirclement."

Pravda Analyst Says Nazis Can't Win Major Victory on West Front

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (UP).—Germany's counter-offensive on the western front can not achieve any great success or change the general situation and probably was started in hope of delaying an allied general attack, Col. Mikhail Tolchenov, military commentator of the newspaper Pravda, wrote today.

Pravda devoted a full column to western front operations and 1½ columns to Tolchenov's analysis—an unusual amount of space in a newspaper confined to four pages.

"It is entirely clear that after most severe defeats the Germans could not even dream of broad offensive operations calculated to achieve decisive results," he continued. "Under the given conditions even the Hitlerite clique, which has lost all sense of proportion, can not entertain any illusions."

LOCAL COUNTER-ATTACK

"Consequently it is not a question of a general German offensive but of a counter-offensive of local character . . . Judging from the general situation on the Western Front it

may be assumed that the German high command intended to delay the beginning of a planned allied general offensive.

"The Germans thought it probable that by penetrating Belgian territory they could draw into that battle area units from other armies and thereby weaken Allied pressure on other sectors. The Germans thought all this would compel the Allies to regroup generally and so shatter allied plans that resumption of a general offensive would be long delayed."

"It is also highly probable that in addition to military considerations the Germans were motivated by the necessity to bolster the fallen prestige of their army."

"Without foretelling the ultimate outcome of the battle in Belgium, it may be observed already that events are developing far from the way the German high command expected them to. Admittedly the Germans have achieved certain territorial gains but their progress so far has not influenced the situation on neighboring sectors."

Christmas at Shell-Raked Belmonte in Italy

By ROBERT VERMILLION

MONTE BELMONTE, Italy, Dec. 25 (UP).—Christmas came to lonely outposts of this snow-covered mountain on the faint sound of midnight bells in Churches of German-held Bologna.

It came to a muddy dugout command post on Belmonte's slopes when a bearded captain glanced at his watch said, "It's now Christmas," and an intense lieutenant colonel interrupted a phone conversation and remarked flatly, "Damned if it isn't," and continued talking.

We started up Belmonte's snowy flanks at 11 o'clock last night, seeking the one place on this tiresome, forgotten front where Christmas would be wholly ignored. Belmonte was the likeliest spot, since it is the northernmost Fifth Army position, where in daylight you can look into Bologna, seven miles away. Here American kids are standing shivering in shoulder-high foxholes facing the enemy, and because the Germans covet Belmonte it is raked day and night with shells, mortars and machine guns.

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New York a Genial Xmas Host to Servicemen

Servicemen who didn't make home and fireside for Christmas yesterday found Father Knickerbocker in Santa Claus garb playing generous, kindly and ingenious host.

It wasn't a full substitute for dinner with the family but there were turkey dinners at hotels and restaurants, churches and private homes. There were also tickets for theatre and sports events, dances and parties galore and open house with food and entertainment at each of the New York Defense Recreation Centers. Gaiety continued through the evening.

There was no great crowding of New York GI facilities because most of the servicemen jammed through Grand Central and Pennsylvania

Station were en route home, the best present of all. GI centers, as a result, were comparatively quiet.

In military hospitals, thousands of combat veterans took advantage of the one free long-distance call which was provided them through the cooperation of groups and individuals and the telephone company. Special holiday meals were served to wounded servicemen at Halloran General Hospital at Staten Island.

In Army camps, turkey was on the menu. The Second Service Command announced that it had provided to men of its Quartermaster Corps throughout the world the ingredients for a dinner of roast turkey, cranberry sauce and all the fixings, including mince pies and nuts.

of company commander 1st Lt. John Bannan, of Newburgh, N. Y. Bannan was unimpressed by Christmas, since he had a patrol out hunting Germans.

But Lt. Seymour Goldberg, 22, of Chicago was quite happy, having just been notified a few hours earlier that he had been awarded the silver star for action farther south last September. He was slightly nervous, since his wife is expecting a baby sometime after Dec. 2.

At a dugout farther forward, Capt. William Harris, Bowling Green, Ky., glanced at his watch at midnight and announced Christmas. From there we plodded up to the first platoon position, where Sgt.

Joseph McAleer of 376 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, was also sweating out a baby. His wife, Doris, "is supposed to have twins Christmas day." "The doctor said he heard two heartbeats," said MacAleer.

Up on the crest of Belmonte, where you had to lie flat because of the "artificial moonlight" of our great searchlights reflected on the snow-lit terrain, 20-year-old Pvt. Alex Petho, of Albany, La., was surprised to have any visitors. "Tonight's just like last night and the night before," he remarked. Then brightly, as an afterthought, he added, "we have been getting plenty of mail, though."

Although closer to the Germans, the company of 1st Lt. Edward Smith of Akron, O., which is the forwardmost company of the Fifth Army, was sparkling with Christmas spirit. Outpost Pfc. Russell McElroy of Gadsden, La., Pvt. Cleo Roderick, of Strawberry Plains, Tenn., and Pfc. Robert Ehrlich, of Brooklyn, heard Bologna's church bells pealing for midnight mass.

They got on the phone and said, "Bells are ringing. Boloney. Merry Christmas, gents." The next few minutes everybody who had a telephone got on one and had a big community sing—strains of "Silent Night" by a dozen young voices blended raspy in the receiver.

Bath Beach UE War Worker Fills CPA 'Worker' Quota by Himself



LOUIS AIN

MRS. GRACE TAYLOR

SAM GOULDIN

MIKE LAWRENCE

By ART SHIELDS

Many Worker sub aces are finding their press drive quotas too low.

Louis Ain, for instance, broke his club's quota all by himself in a hurry. Louis, a UE war plant machine operator, found that the Bath Beach Club of the Communist Political Association at 2166 86 St., Brooklyn, to which he belongs, had pledged 75 subs. So Louis got 80 by himself, and promises a total of 150.

The rest of the Bath Beachers got another 80 and expect to get 150 altogether—making 300 for the group.

Louis blushes when you tell him he's good. Anyone can do it, he says, if he keeps a few rules.

"First thing for a Worker salesman to do is to subscribe himself. A salesman must be able to say that he buys his own wares. Must be able to say: 'If I get the facts and the answers by mail every Friday or Saturday you can do it too.'"

DOCTOR'S WAY

The next thing, says Louis, is to be systematic. The Bath Beach Club is concentrating on an 'area' six blocks wide by eight long. Each member's friends are visited in that

area. And 300 subs, bringing Earl Browder's weekly column in The Worker to 300 homes, will change the political complexion of that part of Bath Beach.

Dr. Mike Lawrence of Queens, has another way of doing it. The prospects come to him. When dad enters Dr. Lawrence's Dog and Cat Hospital at 3,719 Junction Boulevard, Queens, with an ailing Angora he doesn't know what he'll take out—till he leaves with a Worker sub receipt.

Dr. Lawrence has made many friends since he opened his hospital 11 years ago. And he's gotten 35 subs already in the drive.

The Doc inspires other sub getters as a member of the press committee of the Queens Communist association. But the hospital is his first base of operations.

BOSS LIKES IT, BUT—

Mrs. Grace Taylor, a young Negro mother in the Corona club of the CPA got a novel excuse for not subscribing one of her friends.

Yes, the paper is fine, said her friend. Her boss thinks so too. He gives her a copy every week. Why should she buy it herself.

Mrs. Taylor answer was quick. "This boss is all right, but you

should read your own paper." She sold the sub on the spot.

"It's easy to get Worker subs," says Mrs. Taylor, who has secured several since.

The Parkchester Club in the Bronx passed its sub quota of 50 in two days and touched 203 a week later, says the club's spark plugger Bill Sam Gernansky, a staff member of Local 65, wholesale and warehouse workers, secured 32 by himself.

"We're shooting for 300," says Bill.

DAILY CHECK UP

He says that Miriam Workman, the club's press director, keeps ringing the phones of the 60 most active club members day by day, checking up on results. Prizes help too. Two \$3.30 tickets to any show in town will go to the high man or woman. "Freedom Road" and other prizes to others.

Sam Gouldin, fur floor unionist, says his Borough Park Club in Brooklyn passed its quota of 45 in a few days. Dave Miller, one member, got 28 subs by himself.

"Our club has a good sub base at home," said Sam. "All but 30 of our 140 members have been getting The Worker by mail for some time."

Churchill Can't Solve Serious Issues at Expense of Greece

By ISRAEL AMTER

A few weeks ago the world was shocked by the shameful spectacle of British arms being used by Churchill against the people of Greece. How was it possible for Churchill to direct British troops to uphold the Papandreou government and attack our heroic ally, the Greek people?

Subsequently Churchill upheld this position, while the war on the Western Front against the Nazis was moving only slowly, and now presents a furious Nazi counter-offensive that is inflicting big casualties. (Undoubtedly, the Nazis are taking advantage of the differences among the United Nations in the hope thus to bring about a more favorable situation for launching an offensive for a negotiated peace.)

How was it possible for Britain to interfere in the affairs of Italy, declaring that Count Carlo Sforza is not acceptable as prime minister or foreign minister—such a stand on the part of Churchill being contrary to the Moscow Declaration? Skeptics and those who oppose the unity of the United Nations ask if this is not proof positive that "imperialism is imperialism," and that the Teheran, Moscow and Dumbarton Oaks agreements are dead.

In the New York Daily News of Dec. 19, John O'Donnell, in his column declares:

"The Dumbarton Oaks Conference, anointed with all the pomp

and ceremony of a Broadway press agent's dream, is a dead duck."

Is O'Donnell right? No, he is not. However, it is a fact that the United Nations, and particularly the leading powers, had been and are being put to a very severe test not only in Greece but in other countries of Europe. This may possibly continue for the whole period of the war or until the Dumbarton Oaks Security Council organization is realized. Why? This is due to the composition of the United Nations, and of its leadership, and the varying forms of state and of social structure operating in those countries, beginning with China based greatly upon feudal conditions, and mounting upwards to imperialist Britain, capitalist democratic America and socialist democratic Soviet Union. These leading powers, representing in themselves the various forms through which states are functioning today, have united for one supreme purpose—to put an end to war.

Is it a wonder, then, that there are disagreements and differences among the United Nations? As Stalin said, naturally there are disagreements within the camp of the allies. It is not a wonder that there are disagreements, but rather that there are not more disagreements. And whatever disagreements have arisen have readily been solved.

In the dangerous situation created by the attack of Britain's troops on Greece, hope rose when Secretary of State Stettinius issued his note—a plain, simple statement declaring the "hands off" policy of the United States on Italy, and particularly on the liberated countries of the United Nations. This meant at that particular moment Greece and Belgium. It was ex-

pected that this would call Churchill to his senses. On the contrary, Churchill delivered an arrogant, insulting, challenging speech in the House of Commons.

CHURCHILL'S EMPTY VICTORY

He won his challenge, but it was an empty victory—and the whole world, as well as Churchill, knows it. Churchill received a vote of only a minority of the total membership of the House. Members of the Labor Party and Churchill's own Party—the Conservative Party—abstained from voting. An adverse vote might have led to the resignation of the government and created turmoil in England. The Labor Party Conference adopted a resolution of criticism of the government—operating under the same impulse of not bringing about the overthrow of the Churchill government. One hundred and fifty thousand Glasgow workers demonstrated against the actions of Churchill, demanding that the British get out of Greece. From the London Times to the London Daily Worker, the press, in the main, was against Churchill. Thus, it is clear that the vote on Churchill's speech was only an empty victory. Furthermore, it did not change our policy. Stettinius stood pat.

Churchill knows that no country, including England, can any longer stand alone in the world. Inevitably, it must throw in its lot with that of the United Nations.

Churchill's stupidity has cost more Greek lives and the lives of more soldiers of the United Nations. It has cost a sharp decline in British prestige. But in spite of O'Donnell, the Daily News, the Hearst and Scripps-Howard press, (Continued on Page 9)

Chi. Painters Ask AFL Send Observer To London Parley

By OTTO WANGERIN

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Growing rank and file sentiment for international labor unity was highlighted yesterday as AFL Painters Local 637 yesterday called upon the American Federation of Labor to send an observer to the London world labor conference and bring back a report to the American labor movement. Announcement of this action was made by Carl H. Lonnquist, the local's recording secretary.

Coincident with the call to the AFL top council was the local's request to General President L. P. Lindelof of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America to appear before the next meeting of the council with this recommendation. Should the council refuse, the local asked Lindelof to send an observer representing the Painters Brotherhood.

In taking this action, the local pointed out that the complete destruction of German Nazism and

Japanese militarism, the successful outcome of the Dumbarton Oaks plan for lasting peace, the successful outcome of the President's program for 60,000,000 jobs, fulfillment of the economic Bill of Rights and the future prosperity of the United States and the world depend on the cooperation of United Nations labor movements.

"If American labor is to have a voice in the history-making decisions that will be made in the peace settlements, we must join with the labor movements of the United Nations," the local said in resolution.

The local has asked Painters District Council 14 and all other painters groups in the city to make similar requests to the top AFL body.

Farm Bureau Favors 3-Way Conferences

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Recognized leaders of American agriculture, labor and industry should join in a series of conferences next year to plan a postwar economy of abundance with economic balance between farm prices, industrial prices and wages, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told a congressional committee last week at the Palmer House.

O'Neal, testifying before the agricultural subcommittee of the House special committee on postwar economic policy and planning, said that farmers want an economy of abundance and they stand ready to join with industry and labor to achieve such abundance through price policies and wage policies which are geared to a maximum level of consumption.

"The demands of farmers for industrial products and services will be the greatest single contributing factor to a continuous prosperity of all segments of our economy."

He said that if farm income is maintained at a high level, "undreamed of markets will exist for all types of new machinery, trucks, automobiles, buildings, fences, farm home improvements and conveniences of every character and thousands of other articles essential to agricultural production and farm living."

O'Neal stated that international trade is basic to the well-being of America and the world, and proposed that an international trade conference be called "to lower the trade barriers among all nations and to discourage the creation of additional trade barriers."

Miners Plan Pay Boost Demand

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UP).—The United Mine Workers will present a demand for a general wage increase in excess of the Little Steel formula at the first contract negotiation meeting with the coal operators here next March 1. The present two-year agreement expires March 31, 1945.

UMW leaders are attempting to arrange hotted accommodations for the wage negotiations so that the several hundred members of the policy committee may assemble for preliminary sessions in February. There is a possibility the meetings may be held in New York but the hotel situation there also is serious.

FAECT Wins 2 NLRB Polls

The CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, added to a sweep of National Labor Relations Board victories when it scored key victories among engineering employees at the Cox & Stevens Co. and the Boland and Boyce Co.

Naval architects, engineers and draftsmen at Cox & Stevens selected FAECT as their collective bargaining agency with 94 votes to 58 for no union, and 5 for the National Council of Marine Draftsmen, independent.

Employees of Boland and Boyce, tool and machine designers, voted FAECT 29 to 1.

Negotiations have begun at Lloyd Rogers Co., tool designers, where engineers and draftsmen had chosen FAECT recently as their bargaining agency by a vote of 171 to 51.

"The CIO score, a precedent-setting victory when the NLRB upheld FAECT in its contention that the transfer of employees from salaried status to hourly pay status was a violation of the National Labor Relations Act," declared Lewis Alan Berne union international president.

The NLRB decision was made in the case of the General Motors Corp. Eastern Aircraft Division at Linden, N. J., where FAECT had been chosen as the collective bargaining agency by aircraft engineers and, as a reprisal, certification, engineering employees were removed from their salaried status.

Jersey City Officials Ask Pay Rise Ruling

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 25.—Led by Mayor Hague, Jersey City's Commissioners are petitioning President Roosevelt and Congress for upward revision of the Little Steel formula in order to bring wages into line with prices. The commission acted after Hague conferred with a CIO delegation which included Terence Foy, president of Local 16, Marine and Shipbuilding Workers; William Santora of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and Ernest Thompson, acting president of the Hudson County CIO.

Murray's Article in Soviet Paper

The following article on international labor unity, was written by CIO President Philip Murray for "War and the Working Class," official trade union publication in the Soviet Union. The article, which was published in the magazine's Dec. 19 issue, is a substantial contribution to the understanding needed for solid, working unity among the trade unions of the United Nations.

We reprint Murray's article which appears in the current CIO News.

By PHILIP MURRAY

It is a source of deep satisfaction to me to have this opportunity to speak to the workers of the Soviet Union through this magazine, the official organ of their trade unions. Workers in free countries the world over, and more especially those who are members of trade unions, are united by a great common bond—the fight they are waging against fascism and fascist aggression.

In the United States, as in the Soviet Union and Great Britain, working men and women have sent their sons and daughters to the fighting fronts, while they themselves have manned the production front. In the Soviet Union this has been done under conditions of extreme hardship—and the heroic achievements of Russian workers have stirred the world to admiration no less than the magnificent exploits of the Red Army.

Nor has participation in the fight against fascism been confined to the workers in those countries which retained their freedom. As country after country fell to the enemy and became subjugated to the Nazi war machine, the workers of these countries through their trade unions became the backbone of resistance.

LABOR UNDERGROUND

The story of their heroism is only now beginning to be revealed as the armies of the United Nations move forward to liberate Europe. Everywhere these armies are aided by workers who never yielded to Nazi slavery. The story is the same whether the country be France, Belgium, Holland, or the recently liberated territories of the Soviet Union.

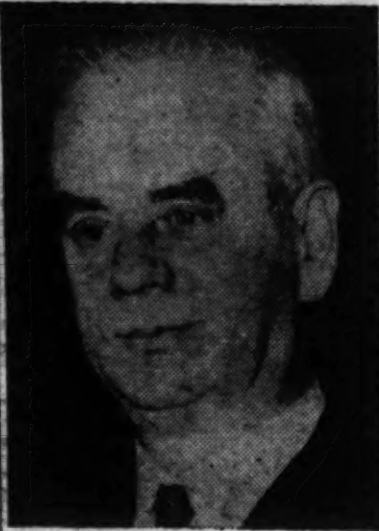
Representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organization recently had the privilege of visiting the fighting fronts in Europe and returned with first-hand accounts of the part trade union members were playing in driving the fascists from their invaded homelands.

Organized labor throughout the world has made such an important contribution to winning the war, and especially in the occupied countries such sacrifice, that it has a vital stake in securing a just and lasting peace and in insisting on the complete eradication of fascism. Trade unions have the obligation to work for better standards of living and a more abundant life on an international as well as national scale.

SOLENN REALIZATION

It was with a solemn realization of this obligation that the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at its seventh constitutional convention held in November of this year, passed a resolution on international labor unity which declared in part that "the CIO supports the project of a new, single, powerful international labor body that shall include all the unions of free countries on a basis of equality, excluding none and relegating none to a secondary place, and be capable of defending the interests of the common man."

The convention implemented this statement by endorsing my acceptance of the invitation of the British Trades Union Congress to attend both a preliminary conference in London on Dec.



PHILIP MURRAY

4 of representatives of the British Trades Union Congress, the Soviet Union and of the United States, and the full conference in the same city early in January of next year.

It is a source of very great satisfaction to me and to the Congress of Industrial Organizations that such an international labor conference is being called, though the date has now been advanced from January to February. Some two years ago the officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations made formal representations to the officials of the British Trades Union Congress asking for a world meeting of labor. Such a meeting was projected for the month of June, 1944, but had to be cancelled because the invasion of Western Europe was then at its height.

CONTINUING ORGANIZATION

As the war in Europe enters its final phase and defeat of Nazi Germany is assured, there is urgent need for the convening of an international labor conference and the speedy establishment of a continuing international labor organization which shall include all the nations of all free countries.

Already representatives of the various governments in the United States are meeting to discuss and lay preliminary plans for the final peace settlement and the formation of an international organization to maintain a just and lasting peace. Such meetings as those held at Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks are evidence of the desire on the part of the nations participating to maintain and extend the unity which has developed in the course of the war.

The labor movement of these countries are no less concerned with the maintenance of that unity and there must be labor representation at such conferences in the future and at the final peace settlement. It is therefore imperative that the forthcoming labor conference accept as its major task the development of a truly representative international labor organization which can speak for organized labor on a world scale.

The trade union movement in any country is dedicated to raising the standards of living for its members and for all workers. Organized labor realizes, however, that rising standards of living in one country cannot endure if based on lowered standards and exploitation of workers elsewhere in the world. The Congress of Industrial Organizations gave expression to this belief as part of its foreign policy adopted by the executive board in June of 1944. In addition to calling for the preservation and strengthening of the United Nations coalition after the war and into the peace, and for the establishment of a general international organization open to membership by all peace-loving states, large and small, we said:

"Lasting peace is impossible in a world plagued with poverty, unemployment and economic insecurity. We, therefore, urge the establishment of international machinery to make long term credits available to industrially backward

nations, without political strings, so that they may create an industrial economy for themselves which will raise the living standard and provide economic security for their people.

"Each nation must be afforded full and adequate assistance to develop its economy and utilize its resources for the benefit of its people and thus assure to all the people of the world the enjoyment of the Four Freedoms, and the right of all workers to organize and join unions of their own choosing without any distinction by reason of race, creed or color, or national origin."

This statement indicates briefly some of the problems which will face the world at the conclusion of the war: rehabilitation of devastated areas, opportunity for industrialization of backward countries, assurance to the people of liberated countries of the right to choose their own governments, complete eradication of fascism, punishment of war criminals, and the erection of safeguards against the emergence of international cartels.

LABOR'S CONCERN

Labor has a deep concern with all these problems and will want to take part in working out their solutions. The representatives at the London conference will undoubtedly work out programs and policies which will have the support of the majority of workers the world over.

To implement such programs and policies a vigorous international labor body is necessary. Organized labor must draw a lesson from what happened after the last war when no such strong representative international labor body came into existence. Labor had no broad international program on which it could win the support of the majority of the people in the various countries. And even within each country, the trade unions were not strong enough of themselves and lacked sufficient support from outside their ranks to stem the growth of the monopolies and cartels which led to the rise of international fascism.

As this year draws to a close the situation is very different. A united international labor organization will be but the embodiment of the unity which all the peoples fighting fascism feel. The labor movements of the various countries fighting fascism have grown in strength and prestige as they spearheaded the national effort for the all-out defeat of fascism. In the occupied countries the trade unions displayed great vitality and assumed the leadership in resisting the enemy.

CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

Labor is thus giving a great opportunity to make its contribution to the building of a lasting peace, continuation of the United Nations coalition, and the betterment of living conditions everywhere. I am hopeful that the forthcoming international labor conference will seize this opportunity and immediately establish the organization which can be labor's voice in international affairs.

Above all, we of organized labor, together with all freedom loving people, must make certain that the peace lasts. Never again must our peoples be called upon to endure the horrible suffering which this war has inflicted upon them. To this end we must be vigilant to see that the coalition of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union is maintained and thereby peace secured.

We must make certain that the German industrialists and Junkers are not allowed, through their business and social contacts in victorious nations, to renew their drive for world conquest.

The agony of those who suffered under Nazi tyranny must steel our determination to build a world whose citizens can live and work in peace.

CIO Will Contribute \$20 Million War Aid

Contributions of CIO union members to the 1945 United War Fund Campaign will reach \$20,000,000, exceeding last year's total by two millions, the National CIO War Relief Committee announced yesterday.

The statement was based on returns from all parts of the country, and Leo Perlis, director of the committee, declared that an analysis of the figures indicated that despite cutbacks and the fear of threatened layoffs in some war industries, the volume of workers' donations was in general not adversely affected, and in many instances showed an increase over previous campaigns.

First of the major cities to report was St. Louis, where a total of 47,718 CIO workers raised \$327,901. The largest contribution from a single local thus far reported was that of Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers at the Federal Shipbuilding Co's yards in Port Newark and Kearny, N. J. The members there gave a total of \$100,000.

Other reports of substantial CIO giving came from: Syracuse and Onondaga County, N. Y., \$199,953; Gary, Ind., \$143,721; Louisville, Ky., \$127,108; Kansas City, Mo., \$113,375; Memphis, Tenn., \$87,682; Elizabeth, N. J., \$84,040; Mobile, Ala., \$54,550; Houston, Tex., \$42,541.

ABRAMSON IN ENGLAND

An inspection tour of British war relief projects set up with funds contributed by American labor organizations through the National War Fund is being conducted by Irving Abramson, chairman of the National CIO War Relief Committee, who flew to England last week, Perlis announced.

Abramson will confer with representatives of the underground movements of territories still occupied by Nazi forces, and will receive reports from them on the disposition of

AFL Culinary Leader, Hero, on Furlough

S/Sgt. Harry Reich, former president of a New York City AFL cooks' union, is back home on a furlough after two years of service in the South Pacific where he won the Air Medal and three Oak Leaf clusters. In service in the air corps, he completed more than 50 missions.

Reich will be honored Friday at a reception at 6 p.m. at the offices of his union, Local 89, Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Helpers Union, 981 Eighth Ave. Before he went into service, Reich was one of the most active AFL leaders in the area. He was a leader of the New York State Culinary Alliance.

funds they have been receiving through the CIO to carry on relief work. Plans to extend assistance to groups in newly-liberated countries will also be made.

After completing his visit in England, Abramson expects to go to the European continent for a first-hand view of the results of American labor's aid in the rehabilitation of the peoples in war-devastated areas.

Labor-sponsored projects during 1945, conducted through National War Fund agencies, will total \$3,650,000, Perlis said, and will be distributed as follows: \$150,000 to Belgium; \$200,000 to Czechoslovakia; \$300,000 to France; \$175,000 to Italy; \$25,000 to Luxembourg; \$200,000 to the Netherlands; \$300,000 to Norway; \$300,000 to Poland. The projects are administered by special labor trustees.

BLS Cites Omissions From Its Wage Index

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (FP).—Organized labor's long battle against the misrepresentations of the Department of Labor's figures on the cost of living appeared to have brought a real change Dec. 23.

In the latest release on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost of living index, four paragraphs are devoted to explaining its function and what it does not do. Heretofore the BLS figures were accepted as gospel by industrialists and government bureaus in making up data for wage increases based on the living costs of average Americans.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported that average prices of living essentials showed little change between mid-October and mid-November. "The family food bill went up about 1/100 of 1 percent," she said, "and there were scattered increases in prices of clothing and house furnishings as the demand for many lower priced articles continued to exceed available supplies."

Tacked on to the bottom of Miss Perkins' quotas, however, were these official statements:

"The BLS index indicates average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents and services bought by families of wage earners and lower salaried workers in large cities. The items covered represented 70 percent of the expenditures of families who had incomes ranging from \$1,250 to \$2,000 in 1934-36.

"The index does not show the

full wartime effect on the cost of living of such factors as lowered quality, disappearance of low-priced goods and forced changes in housing and eating away from home. It does not measure changes in total living costs—that is, the total amount families spend for living. Income taxes and bond subscriptions are not included."

Of course, unless you know those costs, the index has little value.

British Unions Revive Ties With French

LONDON, Dec. 25 (ALN).—The Anglo-French Trade Union Committee was revived today by the general council of the British Trades Union Congress. British delegates to the committee are TUC general secretary Sir Walter Citrine, Will Lawther, president of the Mineworkers Federation of Great Britain, and Jack Benstead, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

The committee is expected to meet bimonthly and may foreshadow a tripartite committee of British, French and Soviet trade unions.

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VOICE OF HUMANITY

America Will Not Forget

MALMEDY is a name which will retain a deep bitterness for our American boys through many future years. In itself the place is of small consequence, a Belgian town 20 miles south of the German city of Aachen. It's the Nazis who have made it reminiscent of that savagery which the free world means to end forever.

There it was, near Malmedy, that at least 100 of our boys have been massacred in cold blood, while unarmed prisoners in the hands of the Hitlerite "elite" guard. In the usual Nazi gangster fashion, these boys were first stripped of all valuables; then they were stood up in a row and mowed down by machine gun fire.

Those 15 muddy boys, weeping with rage, who brought the news of the atrocity from Malmedy repeated the story of barbarism which has been heard all through Europe, wherever the Nazi hoof has been planted. Can we ever forget the gallows at Minsk, dripping with the blood of thousands of innocent Soviet men, women and children? Or the machine gun fire at Kiev, which slaughtered tens of thousands of Jewish civilians? Or Foreign Minister Molotov's report as early as two years ago about the burning, tearing, raping, massacring by the Nazi murder machine?

There is Lidice, that Czechoslovak city of which not one man, woman or child was left alive by Nazi hangmen. And when we think of Greece we will think forever of Distomo which on June 10 last was obliterated from the earth. There are, too, the ovens of Maidanek and the horrors of Martincourt which the Associated Press correspondent Wes Gallagher called "the murder of a town."

The apostles of a "soft peace" want us to forget these atrocities. Clare Boothe Luce blabs out from Europe that France did not fare so badly at Nazi hands. Norman Thomas hurries to pick this up and to write in the Socialist Call of Dec. 22: "We may have to revise our judgment about the complete and total horror of German oppression and exploitation of occupied countries." Our boys murdered at Malmedy reply to the seditious Thomas. America will not forget. We pledge to fight fascism until its complete, eternal extinction.

Get Ready for the Legislature

WHEN the newly-elected State Legislature goes into session next week, it will have before it a series of problems associated both with the war effort and with the immediate postwar period that are crying for solution.

The 1944 session, dominated completely by the presidential ambitions of Gov. Dewey, effectively evaded all real consideration of these problems.

Nothing in the record of the governor, or in the character of his recent campaign, indicates that he can in the least be depended upon to furnish leadership or assistance in solving them, though he will doubtless try to parade as a "liberal." He has demonstrated complete contempt for the requirements of the war.

With that kind of governor, and with a GOP-dominated Legislature, it will require determined, organized intervention of the people to get done the things that have to be done.

Because the conduct of the war and the future direction of our nation hinge on our foreign policy, we think the Legislature should, first of all, speak up clearly in favor of the steps taken by the Administration on behalf of United Nations unity.

Among the state problems are cooperation in the wartime economic stabilization program, including adequate use of state police power to enforce price and rent control and clamping down on inflated commercial rents; wage increases which would bring state pay in line with stabilization policy; more stringent laws protecting the five-cent fare in New York City.

Returning veterans, now getting virtually nothing from the state, will have to be given state assistance, in addition to federal, in readjusting to civilian life. A permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee must be established along the lines proposed at the recent public hearings. Election laws must be liberalized, and reported Deweyite plans to limit independent political expression must be defeated. Social security, housing and health programs require expansion. Education and child care provisions have been totally inadequate in relation to the war emergency and will need great improvement. State and city tax relations require adjustment, and cities put in a financial position to handle postwar construction.

We doubt whether there are many New Yorkers not in favor of such a program. To put it across, however, united movements of the people in every community, irrespective of party, should be organized without delay.



NEWS ITEM: Nazi storm troops butchered at least 90 defenseless Belgian civilians—old men, women and children—in four battlefront towns during the past few days.

To Tell the Truth

What Are Trade Unions?

by Robert Minor

TRADER UNIONS are organizations of "thieves and gorillas," "a racket" of "underworld gangsters," we are told by powerful newspapers. They are "some honey from Europe" led by Jews and Italians under the special protection of a member of the United States Supreme Court, out of a pun on whose name the newest anti-Semitic term—"a Weenie"—is invented by the Hearst press.

Such is the unending theme of an enormous network of 18 daily newspapers that blankets the United States from Boston and New York to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, and from Chicago to San Antonio. An aged semi-paranoid, saturated with the content of Hitler's "Mein Kampf," controls by daily and hourly telegrams to 18 editors the flow of this filth into the minds of millions in all population centers.

This is called freedom of the press. Another network of about the same number of newspapers attacks the minds of the same masses in most of the great cities, Chicago excepted, with only a bit more caution. Roy Howard found that his newspaper properties were jeopardized by being too obviously used to corrupt the nation with anti-Semitism, and let out of his employ his favorite specialist in labor-baiting and Jew-baiting, who fell into the less well-paved gutter of the Hearst press.

THE important effect of the stream of sewage poured out by these publishers is not, as many well-meaning friends think, that people are led to believe that there are thieves and gangsters in the unions. The plain truth is that there are, and the most interesting part of it is that racketeers of this type have always been the handiest tools and supporters of such publishing companies in their efforts to destroy the trade unions.

One of a thousand examples is that in 1916 the all but consummated hanging of Tom Mooney for organizing the streetcar men of

San Francisco was arranged through three indispensable instruments: a corrupt district attorney, the Hearst newspapers, and a group of grafting individuals in trade union office who were the flunkies of both. I recall not only that a Hearst editor pulled a gun on me when I went to the San Francisco Examiner office to protest its false reporting of testimony, but also that the struggle to get Mooney out of the death cell found its fiercest and bloodiest aspect in meeting the assaults of gangsters who were parasites upon the unions while servants of the Hearst press.

Many years we have fought the gangsters whose parasitic hold on trade unions was made possible only by protection from the outside by enemies of the unions. And never a little finger of help did we get from these self-righteous "reformers," now trying to destroy the unions allegedly to get rid of the gangsters. When Howard's Pegler went to California to visit Mooney in prison, his pretended sympathy was a cover under which to induce Mooney to see him, so that he could then more effectively denounce Mooney to help the California frame-up ring to keep the old lion caged until his death which all knew couldn't be far away.

NO, THE serious damage of Hearst's, Howard's and McCormick's lying about the trade unions is not in the so-called exposure of their brothers-under-the-skin in the unions. Nor even in the fact that they grossly lie to make people believe that gangsters are typical among officers of unions.

The real importance is in the larger political phenomenon: that huge corporations, holding in some localities almost a total monopoly of the press, are staging a nationwide campaign of false news and propaganda to arouse a struggle over the right of modern unions to exist. If they succeed in precipitating such a fight, it will split the nation into warring camps of capital and labor ending in a sure victory for labor, but a costly one.

FOR much more than a century trade unions have been growing and becoming an indispensable component of civilization.

Where modern industry has come into existence, trade unions have developed as unfailingly. Where delayed by special conditions and repression, they have invariably burst forth all the stronger after breaking down the most formidable barriers. Nowhere is capitalism without trade unions. No Hitler succeeds in destroying them. But more than this is true. A far-reaching light is thrown by Lenin's speeches in 1920-1921 against the saboteurs Trotzky and Bukharin, when Lenin drove home the great fact that trade unions "are not only historically necessary, but historically inevitable organizations," and not only in capitalist society, but also with equal inevitability in a socialist society. The future of the trade unions being brought into question by the Trotzkyites, Lenin gave an answer that is carved into the foundation of our knowledge of modern civilization—that "this future, in which the existence of the trade unions will be doubtful is a remote one, our grandchildren will talk about it." (Lenin, SW, IX, p. 7.)

With this historical perspective upon the permanence of trade unionism in history, the ugly lying of Hearst's flunkies and Howard's hatchetmen is better understood—even by those trade unionists who do not accept the idea that socialism is the future of mankind.

But we can't leave it for our grandchildren to talk about the dangerously significant fact that the Hearsts, McCormicks, Pattersons and Howards who most savagely oppose the nation's policy of all-out war, and who aid every move toward a stalemate and respite for Hitler—now the only form an Axis victory can take—are the same who fight so savagely for the elimination of this great organic element of our democracy—the trade unions without which the integration of the 80,000,000 industrial worker population in the national defense would be impossible in the complex society of giant industry.

Our grandchildren will talk about it and wonder why we tolerated the selling of poison by these liars.

Today's Guest Column

I HAVE seen people sit around for hours listening to reporters tell stories. They seem to find them interesting so I thought I'd tell a few from my early days as a newspaperman when life was a riot of hell raising and social significance was just a nebulous phrase.

There was a tabloid in New York once called the Graphic, published by old muscle- and spinach Bernarr Macfadden, which had as irreverent and mad a staff as any editor ever assembled. The Graphic was supposed to be a picture tabloid.

One day its editor, Emil Gauvreau, hit on a bright idea: If scenes can be visualized by words, why could they not be visualized by studio photographs as if they had been taken on the scene of action? Gauvreau discussed the idea with his art editor and they decided to try it. This, so far as I know was the beginning of what came to be notoriously known as composograph.

One of the first composographs they decided to make was that of a hanging in Hartford, Conn. It was impossible to get a picture of the actual execution, and Gauvreau decided that the scene could be enacted in the



by John L. Spivak

office. When a man is hanged, a black hood is placed over his head so no one would know the difference anyway. The picture, to eliminate charges of fraud, would be labeled "composograph," but Gauvreau (and everyone else) was certain Graphic readers would have no idea of what "composograph" meant, and would probably think it a photograph taken by a special lens.

A REPORTER was sent to the theatrical supply agency to get a black hood and a rope with a hangman's knot. The whole staff stood about watching curiously these preparations for a splurge into a new type of journalism. The rope was suspended from the ceiling and a box placed under it for the "condemned" man to stand on. After the picture was taken the box would be painted out and it would look like the actual hanging.

Gauvreau cast his eye on the grinning staff and fixed one of the reporters with an eager eye. I think it was Jack Miley, who later became a well known sports writer.

"Do you want to be hanged?" laughed Gauvreau in high good humor.

"It's certainly preferable to working here," said the reporter indifferently.

Tales I Never Told—The Editor Who Hanged His Reporter

THE black hood was placed over the reporter's head and the hangman's rope put gently around his neck with the knot facing the camera.

"All set?" Gauvreau asked, motioning everyone in the background to get out of the way.

"All s—" came the muffled sound from the reporter on the box. The word was not finished for the crate on which he was standing collapsed under him and a weird whistling sound came from within the hood, followed quickly by gurgles and gasps as he hung in mid-air.

"Oh, my God," cried the art editor, wringing his hands in agony and staring at the strangling reporter.

"Get him down! Get him down!" howled Gauvreau, hopping about excitedly.

"Ghl-ghl—" came from behind the black hood.

One reporter with presence of mind grabbed the dangling body and held him up. Another reporter jumped on a chair and pulled the hood off; still another loosened the rope and removed it.

The gasping reporter tried to take deep breaths. Finally he came to and his eye caught Gauvreau hovering solicitously over him, and he lunged toward the editor.

"I'll break YOUR ——— neck!" he yelled.

Views On Labor News

WHEN You Come Back, a little five-cent orientation handbook for returning servicemen issued by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, is another excellent job of combating confusion and enemy-inspired misinformation. I refer to this little 64-page booklet only because it is the latest to come out. But it exemplifies the type of literature that unions, especially those in the CIO, are putting out in impressive quantities.

The UE, as other unions, has more than doubled its pre-war membership to the impressive figure of 700,000. More than 160,000 UE card-holders are in the armed services. The union recognizes that the bulk of this army of workers and soldiers must still be made union conscious and the CIO program must be brought home to them.

There is no better way of doing it than through the medium of clearing away the misinformation that seeps into the membership through the newspapers, radio, enemy agents and, what the UE calls, "latrine rumors."

The booklet sets out to allay a servicemen's main worry, the fear that he may not come back to a job. It takes him through the CIO's general postwar perspective, its full employment objective and how national unity must be preserved to make it a reality.

Labor's program for veterans is described



by George Morris

in detail, as is its struggle for maximum benefits in the GI Bill of Rights. A breakdown of the GI bill simplifies it for the veteran so he can see what it means to him. The entire contents are aimed at reactionaries who would split labor and veterans.

UNFORTUNATELY, not all sections of the labor movement are as keenly aware of the serious consequence of labor-veteran division as is the UE. On one occasion when a couple of servicemen returning from the war front, made their way to John L. Lewis' offices to "punch him in the nose" they were only carrying out a promise that they made to their buddies. It indicates the kind of talk that is going on near the firing line.

When a man like Samuel Wolchok, head of the striking Montgomery Ward union, sets out, as he did, to smash the no-strike pledge, he, too, blackens labor's record in the eyes of the 11,000,000 fighting men.

Most CIO unions are becoming conscious of their responsibility to the people in general and are developing all sorts of ways to bring their side of the story to the many millions. Starting with the New Year, both the AFL and the CIO will each get free time once a week for a nationwide hookup on each of the three networks. This is the first result of labor's fight for freedom of the airways.

The steps that unions are taking to receive rights for FM stations, with the United

Science Notebook

LAST week the New York Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers called a meeting to discuss a postwar policy for science in the United States. Basic discussion was around President Roosevelt's proposal to Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Development and Research, "for recommendations as to how wartime scientific research could be carried into the postwar world to create jobs and improve the national health and living standards."

This was the first time that a chief executive of our government had publicly recognized the impact of science on society.

The President opens a broad highway for scientists and the meeting gave specific answers which will go far in implementing his letter. The AASW program was presented in an address by Dr. Harry Grundfest, secretary of the Association.

THIS meeting endorsed wholeheartedly the President's proposals. Dr. Grundfest envisioned a cabinet post for science and called for posts for scientific attaches in every legation and embassy. There was unanimity of opinion on the need for firmer international scientific cooperation, and one speaker called on the government to lend-lease surplus sci-



by Peter Stone

tific apparatus to the United Nations. It was also agreed that Nazi scientists were to be treated like any other Germans responsible for crimes, and the body called for the eradication of Nazi ideology in America.

The program asks for greater diffusion of scientific knowledge gained during the war.

Disclosure of new data is preliminary to its adaptation for industrial use and the AASW recommended that authorities work in liaison with government, industry and labor. Since thousands of discoveries resulting from the war program will have to be sifted, Dr. Grundfest asked that the work be carried out in consultation with sociologists concerned with the methodology of technological advances.

To offset economic hardships for working scientists it was suggested that steps be taken to salvage organization, personnel and facilities of the completed projects. The Association requests that project organizations continue along peace lines with directors and scientists contributing ideas for new lines of research.

When tasks are to be discontinued Dr. Grundfest suggested the transfer of facilities to existing institutions along with the old personnel. If this is not feasible severance pay should be granted to all members taking

Bringing Unionism To the Many Millions

Automobile Workers aiming for six outlets, is another indication.

The UAW's election film which was viewed by millions shows a medium that may prove of extraordinary value and scope.

ONLY a few AFL unions have taken to popularizing unionism. Most of them still operate on the old-fashioned conception that a union's interest is narrowed to its own wage and hour problems, that no one is interested in them, nor need the union give an account of its work to anybody. Those are the unions that get awfully excited when people believe the daily poison that the Peglers dish out about labor.

Unions have gone through quite an evolution since the days a hundred or more years ago, when they were little underground trade sects. Those early cradle days, when unions were held to be illegal combinations and when their members were hunted down, clubbed and jailed like criminals, have impressed themselves strongly. There are still hangovers of secrecy, unwritten laws and even weird rituals and passwords in many unions. Suggest an educational department in the union or the allotment of funds for popular literature for the new members, and you'll have some wet blanket sitting in the front row up on his feet with a point of order on the ground that the union constitution prohibits the expenditure of such funds.

Many unions have streamlined their policies and work. But it is amazing how many are still on an ox-cart level.

Scientists Propose A Postwar Program

into account such factors as availability of reemployment, family needs, cost of migration to war work and absence from normal peace pursuits.

THIS program pointed also to the need for retraining scientists now serving in different capacities in the armed forces and also the younger scientists who had received thorough and highly concentrated training through government programs. This was to be done by the establishment of a system of traveling scholarships, fellowships and special courses all to be paid for by federal funds and the cooperation of the scientific societies and universities.

Further support was given to the aims of the AASW by Dr. L. C. Dunn, head of the Genetics Department of Columbia University, who called for a long-range government support of research, based on the inadequacies of private endowments and the inherent right of the people to demand scientific, technical and educational services from the government.

Dean Raymond E. Kirk of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute stressed the necessity of making more scientific education available to more people at every level of the educational system. Speaking as a science educator, he recommended the teaching of science in grade schools "just after the child has mastered the fundamentals of arithmetic—or the third grade."

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Negro Women Should Be on Radio

Bronx.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The article in Dec. 10 Worker, entitled, Uphill Fight for Negro Womanhood, by Jonathan Brown, was a credit to your policy of fair play. I sincerely hope many will read it.

Do you think the radio series American Women is complete without script on Negro American Women? REVERIE VANCE.

A Seabee Tells Of Their Birthday

APO Calif.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As one of the home town men now serving with the Seabees overseas I hope you will be interested in printing the little news item below which was prepared by one of our fellows in commemoration of our birthday Dec. 26. It will give us and our families back home a great deal of satisfaction to know that the Seabees are being remembered. Thanking you for your cooperation.

"The third anniversary of the 'workingest, fightingest bunch of men,' in the nation's armed forces, the Navy Seabees, will be observed on Dec. 28, by 240,000 officers and men of the United States Naval Construction Battalions.

"Born just three weeks after the Pearl Harbor disaster, with an authorized strength of 3,000 the Seabees won their spurs at Guadalcanal and have been with the assault troops in every major American amphibious operation. They can now boast that they built the network of air and naval bases in the Pacific that pushed the Japs back 3,000 miles; that they developed amphibious equipment and techniques that helped carry the day on the African, Sicilian, Italian and Normandy beachheads.

"Every commissioned Construction Battalion is either currently overseas or has completed a tour of duty; many battalions are on their second tours. Seventy-six percent of the Seabees are now outside the continental limits of the United States; only 9,000 essential men have never seen foreign service.

"As Gen. Douglas MacArthur wrote in a letter to Seabee chief Vice-Admiral Ben Morell, 'The only trouble with your Seabees is that you don't have enough of them.' JOHN J. B.

Wants Liberal Organisation

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I noticed a letter in your columns which interested me a great deal. It stated: "Since the exit of that great organization known as the American League Against War and Fascism a vacuum has existed in this field which has not been filled to this day."

In this opinion I heartily concur. The League and its magazine "The Fight" performed a public function difficult to duplicate in the annals of American life. And I more than heartily agree with the opinion expressed by your letter-writer that such an organized body is needed today and in the postwar period. Hundreds of thousands of Americans, loyal and true, in all walks of life need such a broad front and such leadership. JAMES FARTAG.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Patriot War Against Franco Regime Now Organized on National Scale

By ANTONIO MIJE
Member, Political Committee, Communist Party of Spain
(Third of a Series of Five Articles)

MEXICO CITY.

The Spanish people have demonstrated that they are possessed of a tremendous resolve to win independence for their country and their own freedom. Spain is resolved, even though the price be the blood of her finest sons, to put an end to the monstrous Falangist regime.

An examination of the situation as it exists at this moment leads to the conclusion that the activities which are now developing along the path of Spain's liberation are of an organized and planned character and are being conducted on a national scale.

Franco followers and certain Nazi-inspired appeasers who support them have exerted themselves these past few weeks in giving currency to the most contradictory reports concerning the extent and prospects of the patriotic struggle that is now taking place within the bounds of Spain. They are only too ready to picture that struggle as consisting merely of sporadic and superficial blows, sensational in character but nothing more. They would play down or erase from the popular mind the true nature of the conflict and the prestige of those taking part in it, thus making use of the state of confusion that prevails in order to bring grist to Franco's mill and that of his Nazi backers.

PLANNED CONFUSION

Overwhelming evidence of this deliberately planned confusion is to be found in such items as these:

On Oct. 4, Arriba, organ of the Falangists, accused "foreign Reds of maintaining a state of alarm in the frontier region of the Pyrenees."

On Oct. 10, Radio Madrid gave out the information that "regular troops of the Spanish army, known as the Expeditionary Forces of Prevention, have practically completed mopping up those groups of Spaniards that had crossed the frontier last week, according to word which has been received from the authorities of the province of Granada."

On Oct. 30, Jose Moscardo, commandant of the military region of Catalonia, announced at Lerida that "all those Spanish Republicans who had been operating in that region have retired to France." Moscardo further declared that "all the Republican forces have retired from the valley of Aran, abandoning 11 mountain villages which they had occupied for three weeks."

He added that "the Republicans withdrew on account of the overwhelming forces which the government had assembled in Viella, southern port of entry to the valley."

On Oct. 31 the Associated Press, through its correspondent in Madrid, brought word that "the operations of the Spanish government forces are being directed by Generals Juan Yague and Antonio Castrejon in Navarre, and by Lieut. Gen. Jose Moscardo in Catalonia, under the high command of Gen. Rafael Garcia Valino, chief of headquarters staff."

From Washington, D.C., on the same date (Oct. 31), the United Press reported that "the Franco embassy declared that the rumors of uprisings in Spain were simply fantastic," adding that "the country is calm and normal conditions prevail."

The confusion could not be rendered any more pronounced than this, with Franco's high military leaders in charge of operations against the guerrillas admitting that the republicans had seized and held 11 villages in the Lerida region for three whole weeks, while the Franco embassy in Washington was asserting that there was no truth in the reported uprisings.



FRANCO

Can it be that Franco's diplomatic and military representatives are accustomed to acting on their own without direction or orientation? Rather, it would appear to be a preconceived tactic, the purpose of which is to throw international opinion off the track with regard to the present degree of maturity of the struggle going on in Spain's interior.

Nevertheless, Franco, the Falange and the Nazis still endeavor to picture the guerrilla engagements as being directed with the guerrillas supplied with arms and ammunition from the south of France.

VILLAINOUS ACCUSATION

They make use of this villainous accusation, which is their own invention, in attacking the De Gaulle government. This is nothing less than an infamous falsehood of the purest Nazi brand, a Franco provocation against the government of De Gaulle and the French people, a provocation that conceals the perverse intention of drawing a veil over the reorganization of the Condor Legion in Spain, along with thousands of soldiers and officers from Hitler's army who are there being concentrated and armed with the object of stabbing France in the back, and probably with the ultimate purpose of coming to the aid of those centers of Nazi resistance that still remain in the Atlantic coastal region.

It must be made very clear that the engagements which are developing in Spain are being organized and carried out by Spaniards, who have been preparing and training for this task and who are inflamed with a sublime passion for exterminating utterly the regime of Franco and the Falange.

These engagements are directed by the Supreme Junta of National Union and the guerrilla high-command. The irrefutable truth of the matter is that our people are traveling with energy and boldness along the path that leads to national insurrection, the recovery of independence, and the restoration of the republican-democratic regime in Spain.

The battle is a stubborn one and displays all the characteristics of having been previously planned, organized, and well directed. Neither Franco's lies nor the propaganda of the Nazis and their agents in certain sections of the British and North American press can disguise or alter the fact that the organizing brain of the battles that have taken place these past weeks and which are to take place in the months to come—battles in the mountains and on the plain—is the Supreme Junta and the Guerrilla High Command. The latter body on Sept. 23, issued a statement from which we quote: "... The guerrilla units are made up of Spanish patriots of all political and religious needs and are

solely engaged in fighting the Falangist enemy and his German bosses. No one who is not a German or a Falangist has anything to fear from the guerrillas. The actions of these guerrillas are fully justified by the tyranny which the enemy exercises over Spain. The violence that he employs in maintaining himself in power can only be combatted by force. The struggle of the guerrillas against the Falangists will end the moment that Franco and the Falange have been defeated and the Government of National Union shall have turned over to competent courts of justice all the traitors to the Fatherland.

"The Guerrilla High-Command of the Supreme Junta of National Union exhorts all Spaniards to emulate the glorious deeds of their predecessors in the war of independence, by taking the initiative in combat and by coordinating their efforts with those of our guerrilla units. The Guerrilla High-Command of the Supreme Junta hereby publicly expresses its thanks to the Spanish people for the invaluable support which they are rendering to this movement, being confident that that support will be constantly intensified, especially in the realm of information. ..."

In general outline, it may be repeated that there is nothing sporadic or improvised in the engagements staged by the patriotic Spanish forces, which are marching, with all the energy at their command, along the road to national insurrection.

The decisive feature of the situation, and one that every day shines forth more clearly, is that the national struggle now developing in Spain, with which hundreds of thousands of Spaniards are associated, is being waged upon the basis of a planned organization, with extremely important political objectives in view. It is one that is to terminate in the complete victory of Spanish independence over Falangist tyranny.

Pravda Critical Of Pierlot

MOSCOW, Dec. 25.—Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, yesterday lashed out at the Belgian government's refusal to enlist the support of the resistance movement in defense of the country against the new German onslaught.

"Are there still people in Belgium who fear the anti-fascist activity of the resistance front more than repetition of the German occupation?" asked Pravda.

Murders Husband

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 25 (UP).—Tubercular Mrs. Petra Lorentsen, 39, released from a sanitarium for the holidays, told police today that she killed her husband with an ax the day before Christmas because "he was drunk all the time and abused the kids."

Speed Building Of Pipeline To Moscow

By JOHN GIBBONS
Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Dec. 25.—The 500-mile gas pipeline from Saratov to Moscow is scheduled for completion next December.

The plan, proposed by Premier Stalin, will increase five-fold Moscow's gas supply. According to G. M. Popov, newly-elected mayor of Moscow, highly mechanized methods will be used to lay the pipeline and auxiliary enterprises.

A special building organization, "Mosgasstrol," was created to handle the entire project, including the pipeline, gasometers, mains, meters and fittings.

In addition to its lighting and industrial purposes, Saratov gas will be used for central heating in homes, offices, schools, and in fueling bakeries, public baths, and other community enterprises.

During each of the three war years, 50,000 men and women worked in the forests, felling trees, loading river barges and trains and ensuring fuel for the capital.

The new development thus effects enormous economy. Speaking of the vast undertaking, Mayor Popov said that equipping of the pipeline and auxiliary undertakings during the final stages of war, is new testimony to the strength of the Soviet state.

FBI Agents Seek Escaped Nazi

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Dec. 25 (UP).—FBI agents today were searching for a German prisoner of war who escaped Saturday from the prison stockade at this fort.

Italian Labor Presents Wage, Food, Job Demands

FEDERATION, CITING ACUTE NEED, ASKS INCREASED RATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 25 (ALN).—A memorandum reviewing the conditions and citing the needs of the Italian people in the face of a harsh winter has been presented to Premier Bonomi by the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGL). It was reported here this week.

The causes for the present conditions, the memorandum states, are the continuous increase in cost of living, the lack of food and unemployment.

The CGL demands outlined in the memorandum are:

1. Action by Italian and Allied authorities to increase bread rations, particularly for workers and children;
2. A system of direct supply of all non-rationed foods and clothing, through the extension of factory stores and consumers' cooperatives, in order to curb the black market;
3. A flexible scale of wages to be introduced as of Jan. 1, to be adjusted periodically according to living costs;
4. Payment of an extra month's salary to all salaried workers and 192 extra hours to all industrial workers, based on total earnings including bonuses; and extension of this payment to include agricultural workers;
5. Revision of recent grants to government employees, which the CGL claims were outdated by the time they were put into effect;
6. Extension to bank and insurance workers of a 50 percent increase in family allowances;

7. Granting of the cost-of-living indemnity to pensioners and the sick;
8. Payment for the two days off;
9. Immediate execution of work which is urgent in giving employment to other manual and white collar workers.

Commenting on the demands, CGL secretary Giuseppe Di Vittorio stated: "Political changes must not cause us to lose sight of the

living conditions of the working masses. For us, who are responsible for the defense of the workers' vital interest, there exists, independently of any political considerations, the problem of finding a way of alleviating the hard lot of the workers."

The CTL proposals, he added, are essential "to avoid a permanent race between wages and prices—a race which the workers always lose."

Lenin Memorial Meeting Earl Browder

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

PRESENT PROBLEMS and "Postwar Outlook of American Labor." Discussion led by Ben Field, educational director of Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order (JPFO). Early bird quiz contest. Book prize open to early birds (8:30). Open CPA membership meeting, 1331-A Strauss St., B'klyn. Aup: Olga Club.

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW YEAR'S EVE CABARET. Program of entertainment, boogie-woogie music, dancing, waitress service at tables. Sunday, Dec. 31st at 21 South 21st St. Open house for servicemen. 24th Ward Club.

For New Year's Eve

Are you preparing your costume for the New Masses New Year's Eve Costume Ball? War Bonds for the funniest and most original. Judges from the Art and Theatre world. Join the fun.

See Tomorrow's Paper for More Details

Armed Partisans March in Austrian Village

LETTER FOUND ON SLAIN FOE REVEALS ANTI-NAZI ACTIVITY

Singing partisans, armed with machine guns, marched through a village somewhere in Austria and many townspeople joined with them in action against the Nazis.

This is the exciting story told in a letter from his sister found on an Austrian soldier who was killed in Holland. The Yank paratrooper who sent a copy of the letter home remarked that it tells of "something new," though the letter was written by a woman antagonistic to anti-fascists, it reveals anti-Nazi activities in Austria.

Here is the letter, posted Sept. 24, 1944:

"Dear Brother Fritz:

"Heartiest greetings from me and the children. How are you getting along these days? Things must be pretty hot in Holland right now to judge by what the radio says. Yesterday they said over the radio that Arnheim is the Hell of Holland.

"For our part we have begun to feel the work of the Partisans (slo!). Twice they have brought

traffic to a halt as they marched through the town with singing and band music. The first time, when I failed to open up at once, they broke all my windows. When they came the second time I had already opened up.

"What fear I went through here with the children. But it makes our hatred of everything Bolshevistic only that much greater. It is sad that many of the inhabitants join in and help them and rejoice at the deeds of these robbers and scoundrels.

"I would sooner die with the children than join with them. But we are without protection here. The police don't come until morning, and the gangs occupy the whole village with machine guns and the like.

"In spite of this we hope for help and a victorious outcome. God grant that you return safe to us and make the old people happy. Richard is on the Adriatic front. Well, lots of luck and a safe re-

turn with best greetings from me and the children.

"Your sister Milli."

There is a brief picture of the two sides of Austria. Milli reflects the deep penetration of pan-German and anti-Communist propaganda. The partisans are out to fight for Austria's freedom, and thus meet the challenge of the Nov. 1, 1943, Moscow declaration which said that only thus can Austria emerge as an independent nation.

"All the Austrian prisoners I've run into know of the Moscow conference call to the Austrians," the American soldier wrote.

2 Billion Tokens

The nationwide distribution of the familiar red and blue fibre discs to provide ration currency has been one of the largest shipments of its kind, reports Railway Express. The total output of discs up to Nov. 1 was two billion sent out from Cincinnati at the rate of 40 to 50 million a day.

Churchill Can't Make Greece Bear Burden

(Continued from Page 4)

the Teheran accord stands. That is the vital thing. But it is going through birth-pains.

STOP INTERFERING

But the present situation cannot continue. Churchill must get out of Greece and stop interfering in the affairs of Italy and Belgium and other states as they are liberated.

We all remember the statement made by Churchill about a year ago, to the effect that he did not become Prime Minister of His Majesty, King George, for the purpose of liquidating the British Empire. The British colonies as all others have the right or are beginning to demand the right to independence. What Churchill fears is perhaps not so much the loss of the Empire, but rather the loss of the trade upon which the prosperity

and even the fate of England depends. That is the basic reason for the hysterical actions and speeches of Churchill. He fears that the life-line of Britain to the Mediterranean will be destroyed unless there are firmly planted in Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Greece, governments that will assure the safety of British shipping in the Mediterranean and free access to the markets of the Mediterranean, the Near and Far East.

England faces certain facts that we must know:

1. Of the 14 billion dollars in assets that England had abroad before the war began, already 12 billion dollars have been used up in purchases of material for carrying on the war.

2. Lend-Lease will cease as soon as the war in Europe is over. The people of Britain have made tremendous sacrifices in lives, suffering and destruction, as well as in reverse lend-lease, through materials and services for the United States armed forces.

3. England has not been able to modernize her industry, as has taken place in the United States. The result is that, after the war, England will hardly be in a position to compete with the dominating position acquired during the war by the United States. Whole new industries, based upon the latest technological improvements, have been established during the course of the war in the United States.

4. In spite of tremendous losses, the American merchant marine will total more than 2½ times that of Britain.

ULTIMATE REALIZATION

Churchill knows these things and fears their ultimate realization. Hence, in desperation he seeks remedies, which are no remedies.

Earl Browder called attention to this some months ago when discussing the question of postwar production, and declared that prosperity for the United States is dependent also upon prosperity in other parts of the world, and that a struggle between the United States and Great Britain was inevitable unless an understanding could be had between the two countries for proper relations in the world markets. There is room enough for several leading countries in industrial production to supply the hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of commodities and machinery that are necessary to raise the status of the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America as well. Only if the United States has extensive foreign trade, far exceeding the records of the past, can prosperity be insured in the United States, 60 million jobs be guaranteed, and the means of purchase of, or exchange for, American products be forthcoming in other countries of the world.

We say, together with the British people: Britain must get out of Greece and not interfere in the affairs of the liberated countries. Only when Churchill shows good faith in this respect will it be possible to resolve the problems basically which face the United Nations.

And the guiding spirit for this remains Teheran. Its realization, Dumbarton Oaks and the Bretton Woods Conferences, are steps in the direction of giving permanence to the Teheran accord, making it impossible for another World War to envelop and devastate the world.

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Bill Mardo

— Comment by Sam Sillen —

Auto Workers Union Starts Labor Book Club for Members

The United Automobile Workers of America, largest Union in the country, has organized a non-profit Labor Book Club which will offer books at low cost to auto and aircraft workers.

The new Book Club has a potential subscription list of 1,000,000 in the 800 locals of the UAW. Current titles, ranging from popular novels to works on national and international affairs, will be made available at from 79 cents to \$1. The first selection will be made in January.

The Labor Book Club will be directed by the UAW's educational department headed by William H. Levitt. The union has retained the publishing firm of Reynal and Hitchcock as professional consultant to negotiate with publishers for book rights and the printing of special editions for the Labor Book Club's subscribers.

The formation of this book service is clearly of major significance and its success will be closely studied by the book trade and the entire labor movement. Never before has a union undertaken so ambitious a program to make books available to its members at low prices.

The anticipated cost of books will be lower than that provided by any book club at present. In terms of the size and type of audience as well as of price, the UAW's project represents a highly important pioneering step.

But it would be a mistake to regard the venture merely as an "experiment." The fact is that the La-

bor Book Club grows logically out of the UAW's successful experience with its Detroit book store under Mr. Levitt's direction.

Established by the unanimous decision of the union's executive board, the book store opened its doors just a year ago, on Jan. 3, 1944. With a sensational volume of sales, the book store now boasts that 70 percent of its customers are UAW members.

A VITAL AUDIENCE

Most authors, publishers, and reviewers today assume that the labor audience for books is fractional. There is a widespread assumption that workers are either too poor, too busy, or too ignorant to buy and read books.

Operating on this assumption, the publishers have by and large ignored the interests and views of the worker. With such honorable exceptions as International Publishers, the book trade has sadly miscalculated the largest and most vital potential audience in the country.

With the rapid growth and maturing of the labor movement, with the rise of great CIO unions like the UAW, it is no longer necessary to debate whether workers actually read books and whether they prefer trash to good literature.

Ten years ago such questions took up many columns in the literary journals. For the most part they were discussed from a remote, ill-informed, and snobbish point of view. But today, the facts speak for themselves. All the publisher or bookseller needs is an elementary sense of the market to realize that

his best hope for expansion lies in the labor movement.

A realistic awareness of this fact is bound to influence the character of the publisher's output. Summarizing the experiences of the UAW's book store, William Levitt notes: "The overwhelming majority of workers and the general public seeks books of a progressive character—both in fiction and non-fiction." The American worker is a discriminating reader. Having learned to detect the fakes in real life, he rejects insincerity, hollowness, and bigotry in books.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE

Unquestionably, the selections of the newly organized Labor Book Club will show significant differences from the selections of The Book-of-the-Month Club. It is inconceivable, for example, that the Labor Club would select as a dividend Charles Beard's isolationist tract, as did the Book-of-the-Month Club. It is inconceivable, for example, that the Labor club would select as a dividend Charles Beard's isolationist tract, as did the Book-of-the-Month Club recently.

I look, therefore, not only to a great expansion of the book audience but a corresponding rise in the standards of judgment. The Labor Book Club can be not only a vast market for books, but an important molder of the kind of books that authors write and publishers circulate. With the further extension of the union bookshop and book club idea, the book trade may find it increasingly profitable to be progressive.

And this, I suspect, will be a more persuasive argument than appeals to sentiment.

Ernie Pyle's 'Brave Men': Honest, at Times Brilliant

BRAVE MEN, by Ernie Pyle. Henry Holt: \$3.00.

By MASON ROBERSON

Ernie Pyle has long since ceased to be just another war correspondent. He is an institution to millions of readers of his columns—complete with anecdotes and gift-hung shrine and already in the process of being temporarily immortalized in a motion picture.

This tiny humble man, whose fine journalistic skill and mastery of that handling of detail give his war stories a solid structure and authenticity far beyond that of most of his fellows, is recognized as the Number 1 correspondent for this nation, not only by some 30 million readers but also by his fellow newspaper men. His war reporting in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and England won him the Pulitzer Prize.

The hundreds of thousands of words he has written about battles stretching from the Sahara to Paris, vivid, touching, informative—give you the lives and deaths of ordinary soldiers, fighting a people's war and told in a language and an emotional pitch as American as a smoking car.

Pyle rigidly refrains from the common correspondent's practice of helping out the high military commands with strategy and analysis. Clausewitz will find no rival here. Instead, Pyle takes his reader into a field artillery battery in action or into the barracks of a desert bomber base or along a mountain trail with an infantry unit. Pyle gives you GI Joe in action. He gives you Joe's bed and food and armament, his smell and clothes and sleeping habits. He tells you how Joe thinks and feels and fights and dies.

FINE WRITING

Although most of Pyle's reports are written in an ordinary factual way with the same simplicity and lack of hooray he might use in reporting a routine life in an American city, occasionally he rises to magnificent heights of descriptive

writing—as he did when he wrote "Breakthrough" (out of Normandy). His description of the great bomber concentration that opened the attack is superb writing by any measure.

"Brave Men" is the second collection of Pyle's reports to appear in book form. It takes up where "Here Is Your War" left off and covers Sicily, England and France up to Paris.

Open Forum Declares For Serious Music

At a recent open forum on Contemporary Music and Its Controversies, held in New York at the New School for Social Research conductor Erich Leinsdorf, of the Cleveland Symphony and the Metropolitan Opera, declared that serious music must be made an integral part of our culture in the United States, which, at present, it is not. Leinsdorf asked for more progressive music education to help build a wider and more alert music public. Otherwise, he warned, snobbery will supplant true values and will choke off our cultural development. Such leading composers as Aaron Copland, William Schuman and Abram Chasins strongly echoed Leinsdorf's opinions.

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CENTURY THEATRE, 59 St. & 7 Ave.
Eves. Incl. Sun. — Mats. Sat. & Sun.

Paul Muni Completes Two Columbia Films

Having completed starring roles in two Columbia productions, Paul Muni is in New York for a brief vacation. The two films are A Song To Remember, the Technicolor production in which Muni co-stars with Merle Oberon, and One Against Seven, the screen adaptation of Janet and Phillip Stevenson's play Counterattack.

Snow White Revived

Walt Disney's Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs will again entertain New Yorkers as a Christmas attraction. This RKO Radio release will be presented at both the 55th St. Playhouse and the Fifth Ave. Playhouse today through Jan. 1 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

THE STAGE

GERTRUDE NIESEN in FOLLOW THE GIRLS

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Seats on sale for New Year's Eve, December 31st



Katherine Dunham noted Negro dancer starts a three-week engagement tomorrow (Tuesday) at the Century Theatre, 59th St. and Seventh Ave.

Usher in 1945 With New Masses

New Masses, famed for its annual costume ball, will introduce this feature at the New Years eve Ball at Webster Hall on Dec. 31. War Bond prizes will be awarded for the funniest costumes and for the most original ones. The costume judges will include Ajay, PM cartoonist, Raphael Soyer, noted American painter, and Bill Gropper, as well as

one or two prominent theatrical personalities. It is not imperative to wear a costume in order to attend the ball, but the editors of New Masses say that if you want to have the maximum of fun, that is the way to come.

There will also be entertainment and music by Frankie and his Cafe Society orchestra.

Painters, Sculptors Join Yugoslav Relief

Outstanding American painters and sculptors have joined the American Committee for the Yugoslav Relief Ship, 58 Park Avenue, organized to send a ship laden with warm clothing and relief supplies to the heroic people of Yugoslavia, it was announced.

Included are: Jo Davidson, Nicolai Cikovsky, Hugo Gellert, Rockwell Kent, Arthur Szyk, Raphael Soyer, Constantin Alejajlov, Chain Gross, William Gropper, Anton Refregier, Oronzio Maldarelli, Louis Lozowick, Philip Evergood, Wanda Gag, Peter Blume, David Burluk and Peppino Mangravite.

announced, "is to fill a ship with warm clothing, blankets, shoes, and relief supplies from the people of America to the heroic people of Yugoslavia. Allied observers have reported that devastation in Yugoslavia is the worst in Europe. They need these things desperately."

Bundles should be sent or brought to the committee at 58 Park Ave.

Sinatra's New Film

Frank Sinatra's next starring picture will be RKO Radio's Bar of Music. Based on an Eric Hatch magazine story, it will go before the cameras in February.

MOTION PICTURES

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—Howard Barnes, Trib.
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Plus Alexei Tolstol's
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Newark, New Jersey
Cont. From 1:30 P.M.

Late Bulletins

Pacific Fleet Guns Shell Iwo On 16th Day of Continuous Attack

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 25 (UP).—Thundering guns of the U. S. Pacific Fleet Saturday bombarded Iwo Jima, Volcano group island midway between Saipan and Tokyo, in a surface attack coordinated with Superfortress and Liberator raids on this enemy defense stronghold, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Climaxing 16 consecutive days of continuous attacks on this strategic target, fleet units rocked the island with a mighty load of steel and explosives.

Coastal defenses on Iwo were shelled. The American warships reported some enemy gunfire answered their bombardment. But the attacking vessels suffered no damage.

The warships sank three Japanese ships—a destroyer, an escort patrol craft, and a medium-sized landing ship.

Forces of Liberators and Lightning fighters bombed and strafed Iwo's airstrip installations and shore defenses, destroying one enemy plane on the ground and damaging six others.

Only two Japanese fighters attacked the American bombers and only meager anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

All participating planes—Superfortresses, Liberators and Lightnings—returned safely to their bases.

Leyte Battle Closed—MacArthur

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Tuesday, Dec. 26 (UP).—The Leyte-Samar campaign has been closed, Gen Douglas MacArthur announced today. The campaign was closed with the 77th Division captured Palompon on the west coast of Leyte, MacArthur said.

Total Japanese losses in the campaign are 113,221 against 11,217 American casualties. In the air the enemy lost 2,748 planes since the landing on Leyte was made Oct. 20.

French-Soviet Pact Ratified, Moscow Says

LONDON, Dec. 25 (UP).—The Franco-Soviet treaty negotiated by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Marshal Joseph Stalin has been ratified, the Moscow radio said today.

Yank Tanks, Infantry Pound On South Flank; Regain 4 Miles

(Continued from Page 1)

planes shot down, 177 German trucks and 200 rail cars destroyed and nearly 200 pieces of armor wrecked or damaged.

The south flank counter-offensive was taking the

WITH U. S. FORCES, WESTERN FRONT, Dec. 25 (UP).—An American division has wiped out all but one battalion of one of the Wehrmacht's best panzer divisions with an original strength of 200 tanks, it was disclosed tonight.

form of five or six powerful thrusts toward the rear communications of Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt's attackers.

The most promising had carried four miles to the Tadiar area 21 miles north of Luxembourg City and within about five miles of the route of advance of the Germans' most threatening spearhead, the one which had swept past Bastogne to the St. Hubert area only 17 miles from the French border above Sedan.

Another counter-thrust 12 miles to the west was aimed at the relief of American forces still fighting in or near Bastogne and also had brought a new advance of four miles to the area of Tintange, eight miles south of Bastogne. Warnach and Martelange, two and four miles below Tintange, were cleared.

Eighteen miles eastward across the snowy battlefield other U. S. columns had smashed to the Sure

River north and west of Diekirch against repeated counter-thrusts and strong German mortar and small arms fire. Diekirch, 16 miles north of Luxembourg City, was now apparently in our hands.

German forces were now reported in possession of Libramont, 15 miles southwest of Bastogne, as well as Rosiere, seven miles southwest of Bastogne. The enemy was also reported attacking with tanks and infantry at Marvie, one and one-half miles southeast of Bastogne. (Presumably against the Americans holding the city rather than the relief column coming up from the south.)

Front dispatches disclosed that the Bastogne garrison, which was in radio contact with the main American forces, had beaten back an enemy thrust into the town and was mopping up the enemy force. (Taking a propaganda line that in the past has been used when a German drive has spent its power, Berlin commentators said that "the German actions already have had an effect which in no case can be disputed." Asserting that the Allies had been forced to break off their own main attacks, the enemy said "this alone shows the winter offensive has been worth while.")

There appeared no doubt that to the north the Germans had been set back in their push toward Liege by the American stand on the Stavelot-Malmedy line and the gallant holding action at St. Vith, which prevented the Germans from uniting their spearheads beyond Stavelot and La Roche. The original Stavelot wedge now had been pushed back possibly 15 miles and the immediate threat to Liege was ended.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, December 26, 1944



In the battle for Leyte Island—A dramatic incident in the fight for the village of Limon. A Japanese mortar shell has just struck, injuring three of the advancing Yanks. This was one of several spots where the enemy put up specially tough opposition.

The Veteran Commander

WATCH THE FLANK OF THE NAZI THRUST

THE latest official dispatches from the Western Front (now only 24 hours late under the new regulations) tell of the advance of the German center across the Ourthe to the Marche-Libramont line, some 25 miles east of the Meuse. This means that the total penetration of the German center spearhead is about 35 miles deep. There is nothing alarming in this in the light of the fact that the "bolt" positions on the flanks of the breakthrough (Elsenborn-Stavelot in the north and Echternach-Martelange in the south) are not only holding but American counter-attacks are developing from them. The fact that General Eisenhower is throwing vigorous counterblows at the flanks (at the mouth of the breakthrough) of the enemy without wasting too much strength against his spearhead is extremely gratifying. It means that he has been able to concentrate two operational groups south of the Liege-Aachen line and north of Luxembourg-Arlon line. As to the center—there would be nothing strategically tragic in letting the Germans reach the Meuse south of Dinant. Let us not forget that the German salient west of the St. Vith-Bastogne line would thus be still more vulnerable.

The very fact that the German advance has been stopped on the flanks shows that the enemy drive is petering out. The first and basic thing a breakthrough of single-thrust pattern must do is roll up the adversary's flanks. This the Germans have failed to do in eight days.

However, with all the calm optimism we can muster, we cannot fail to see the lessons which have to be learned from this occurrence on the Western Front. One lesson is that our battle intelligence must be improved. We were caught with our breeches at half-mast when the Ger-

mans struck. Secondly, our meteorological service must be improved. How bad it is can be seen even here: We were told that a white Christmas was assured. Just look out the window and see. In contrast the Germans obviously have a superior weather service which told Rundstedt that he had at least six days of foul weather ahead. G-2 and M. S. certainly deserve a serious talking to.

AFTER one hour of aerial and artillery preparation Marshal Tolbukhin's divisions cracked the German-Hungarian defenses between Lake Balaton and Budapest and advanced 25 miles in three days. The key fortress of the area—Szekesfehervar—was stormed and captured. The trunk line between Budapest and Vienna was cut. Simultaneously Marshal Malinovsky north of the Danube cut deep into central Slovakia and captured the stronghold of Levice in the Hron valley. This river barrier will probably be crossed very soon.

Thus we see a pair of great pincers thrusting past Budapest which is now in a 35-mile deep pocket. The Germans now must fall back to the Nitra-Raba line whose center is anchored in the fortresses of Komarno and Gyer on the Danube. It is probable that these fortresses will be bypassed, just as Budapest and Estergom were and that Malinovsky will strike at the town of Nitra (on the river of that name) and Tolbukhin will move on Papa and Tata.

By the way, the Soviet communique describing the breakthrough of the Balaton-Budapest line is worth studying. It shows, firstly, that the breakthrough attack followed a one hour artillery and aerial preparation which means the latter was not only very powerful, but also magnificently organized. Secondly, it shows that the Soviet Air Force operated in spite of the weather in tactical support which is extremely difficult in bad weather (whereas strategic bombing is almost always impossible, if not always accurate). Thirdly, that the Soviet infantry moved to the attack smack behind the rolling barrage. These are things to ponder. Fourthly, it is important to realize that in one day 177 German tanks were knocked out almost entirely in this one Hungarian sector which points up the magnitude of the battle.

PINKY RANKIN

CÉSAR WAS AS DRAMATIC AS A KID PLAYING COPS AND ROBBERS. HE WOULDN'T JUST KILL THE ENEMY, HE WAVE HIS RED BEARD AND LET THEM KNOW WHO DID IT.



I BET HIS LAST REGRETS WERE THAT THE RED BEARD WOULDN'T BE ON THE GO ANYMORE--THAT THE NAZIS WOULD CHEER HIS PASSING --ONE MORE OBSTACLE OVERCOME..



YES--THE PEOPLE KNEW CÉSAR--KNEW HE WAS FIGHTING FOR THEM. HE WAS LIKE A LEGENDARY HERO TO THE CHILDREN --NOW THEY WILL LEARN HE WAS VANQUISHED BY THE MASTER RACE.



NO, DOCTOR GOORT-- A LEGENDARY HERO LIVES ON-- AND SO WILL CÉSAR--AND HIS WORK...

